

animals are notified, the notary in addition to the measures laid down in Section 106, shall take the following measures:

- a) the use of common pastures shall be prohibited;
- b) all the movements of pigs, fresh or processed meat, bacon or meat products shall be prohibited from the territory of the village;
- c) the rules of the village quarantine shall be ordered temporarily.

Duties of the official veterinarian

Section 331

(1) When the suspected presence of infection or contamination is detected by the examinations carried out on the spot by the official veterinarian, the measures laid down in Section 107 shall be applied, the carcass of the dead animal, or the meat or the organs of the slaughtered animal shall be reserved for the purpose of an additional examination.

(2) When the suspected presence of infection or contamination is either ascertained or ruled out, the official veterinarian shall inform the region head veterinarian and the animal health station and also make a written report. The findings on which basis the suspected presence of infection or contamination have been ascertained or ruled out, and the measures taken for overcoming of the disease shall be stated in details.

(3) The presence of the African swine fever shall be confirmed officially after an investigation carried out by the animal health station. The official veterinarian shall decide on the confirmation or the rule out of the presence of the African swine fever on the basis of the results of the examinations on the spot and/or the laboratory examinations.

Duties of the region head veterinarian

Section 332

(1) Once the region head veterinarian is informed about the suspected presence of the African swine fever, he shall make a check on the spot, carry out the appropriate examinations and supervise the measures taken. In addition to those laid down in Section 109 the region head veterinarian shall:

- a) make a report towards the animal health station immediately;
- b) order the village quarantine;
- c) take the appropriate measures for killing the animal(s) when the presence of the disease is confirmed.

(2) The region head veterinarian shall start an epizootic inquiry dealing with the possible origin and the possible spreading of the disease, and shall inform the animal health station continuously about the measures taken.

Duties of the animal health station

Section 333

In addition to those laid down in Section 110 the animal health station shall:

- a) make a check on the spot together with the veterinarian of the competent institute of animal health after the report of the official veterinarian, and supervise the measures taken, and if the presence or the suspected presence of the disease is existing, samples

shall be sent by a messenger into the National Institute for Animal Health for further examinations, and the Ministry shall be informed also immediately by phone.

- b) designate other veterinarians for carrying out the examinations on the spot among the pig herds concerned;
- c) carry out an epizootic enquiry which shall deal with the possible origin of the disease, the length of time during which the disease may have existed before being notified, the probable spread of the disease and the movements of animals, products, fodder, litter, manure or persons and vehicles from the holdings of the possible origin of the disease or the noticed centre of infection in the previous period of 40 days;
- d) once it is suspected that disease could have been introduced from or could have been introduced onto the territory of other competent animal health station the animal health station concerned shall be informed immediately.
- e) manage the measures taken in order to overcome the disease and control on the spot that the conditions ordered by the concerning animal health rules are fulfilled;
- f) make a detailed report towards the Ministry after the disease has been overcome.

Rules for sending the samples; duties of the National Veterinary Institute and the Institute for the Supervision of Veterinary Inoculators, Pharmaceuticals and Feedingstuffs

Section 334

- (1) When the presence of the African swine fever is suspected, sample(s) shall be sent into the NVI by a messenger according to the measures laid down in the Annex 24.
- (2) The NVI must carry out the special examinations concerned from the said samples and shall send the samples needed for further examinations towards the ISVIPF.
- (3) The NVI carries out the pathological and histological examinations on the taken samples, detects the presence of the virus and/or its antigens in the cells and tissues, and completes growing and identification of the virus in cell cultures. The NVI detects and/or grows the virus from the lymphoid cells of the blood samples and determines the antibodies of the African swine fever from the blood sera originating from blood samples taken in the territory of the surveillance and protection zones by serological tests with internationally accepted methods.
- (4) The ISVIPF make pigs whether either susceptible of the African swine fever or immunized ones infected with the above mentioned samples.
- (5) Both institutes shall make a report on the results of the examinations to the animal health station of dispatch and the Ministry as well.

Local quarantine

Section 335

- (1) In addition to those laid down in Section 118 the rules for the local quarantine are the following:
 - a) at the entrances of the area under local quarantine boards shall be erected with visible and permanent notices "African swine fever, authorised personnel only", and appropriate means for disinfection of the hands and the footwear shall be placed and used. The latter must be soaked with an efficient disinfectant and kept wet;
 - b) an armed guard shall be stood at the farmyard under local quarantine. The persons staying there shall not leave the farmyard under local quarantine until the quarantine has not been lifted. The average wages shall be paid for the full-time employees for the

period of the local quarantine. This amount shall be financed from the central budget. In special cases the territory of the local quarantine can be left by authorization and supervision of the official veterinarian;

c) in the territory of the local quarantine all pigs shall be closed into the premises in order to prevent any contact with other animals of any species. The carcasses of dead, killed or slaughtered pigs shall be stored until their disposal carried out such way that neither animals nor unauthorized persons cannot be entered. All the animals in the farmyards including poultry, dogs and cats shall be kept closed and the without any possibilities for closing;

d) only the keepers and the owners and the representatives of the animal health authority and the persons designated may enter into the territory of local quarantine wearing protecting clothes (rubber boots, gloves and coat) which shall be changed, cleaned and disinfected.

e) during the period of local quarantine the surface of the roads leading to the living quarters, premises and the surroundings shall be disinfected periodically, by the authorization of the official veterinarian.

f) all movements of living, dead or killed pigs, the fresh or conserved meat, bacon, meat products; instruments, equipment, feeding and watering bowls, manure, bedding; the vehicles used for transportation of animals, animal feed, bedding, from the territory of the local quarantine shall be prohibited, except for the taken samples needed for diagnostic examinations and for the cases when these movements are necessary for the destroying the materials;

g) the infected feedingstuff may be used for feeding the animals kept in the territory and during the period of the surveillance, the waste shall be disposed before lifting of the surveillance. The feedingstuff suspected of being infected can be used in other way by the authorization of the animal health station when the possibility of being in contact with animals of susceptible species is prevented.

h) the manure, bedding, waste of feedingstuff of the pigs kept in the territory of the local quarantine shall be collected separately from the manure, bedding, waste of feedingstuff of other animals, and shall be disposed daily by the following method: it shall be collected in one place, its surface shall be sprayed with disinfectant, covered by a layer of at least 10 centimetres and shall be closed for at least three months.

(2) After the official confirmation of the presence of the African swine fever in addition to the aforementioned the following measures shall be come into operation:

a) all the pigs that are kept in the territory of the local quarantine shall be slaughtered and rendered harmless in accordance with the measures laid down in Section 118;

b) in the territory of the local quarantine the fresh or conserved meat, bacon, meat products of the pigs that have been slaughtered during a period of 40 days prior to the outbreak of the disease shall be cooked, stewed or fried or roasted according to the official order, the obligation for heat-treatment shall be used for those products that have been transported from the territory of the local quarantine in the previous 40 days;

c) after killing and the disposal the infected, suspected of being infected or suspected of being contaminated animals, the living quarters and the equipment of those pigs shall be disinfected in a stricted way according to the instructions for disinfection;

d) the pastures where infected pigs have been grazed or kept at the time of the outbreak of the disease or during the previous 40 days shall be ploughed and closed for at least six months in order to prevent the entering of any domestic animals or wild boars into that territory.

Village quarantine

Section 336

(1) The village where the presence of the disease have been officially confirmed a surveillance area shall be established around the infected holding from its borderline with a minimum radius of three kilometres. The borders of the village quarantine are determined by the region head veterinarian taking into consideration the extent of the area, the stocking density, the locally used methods of keeping pigs and trading, the natural boundaries and the monitoring facilities.

(2) In addition to those laid down in Sections 119 and 120 the special rules of the village quarantine are the following:

a) the boundaries of the village under quarantine shall be indicated by visible and permanent boards erected along the main public roads with the notice "African swine fever. Village quarantine";

b) all owners those keeping animals of susceptible species for African swine fever in the territory of village quarantine must declare the living place and the number of the animals by age-groups immediately to the official veterinarian, who must send it towards the region head veterinarian;

c) all the animals of susceptible species that are kept in the territory of village quarantine shall be placed under official control as it is laid down in Sections 114 – 116. The animal health station must subject all the animals to a clinical examination with respect to African swine fever and take the appropriate measures on the results of these examinations;

d) the pigs must be placed and kept in such way that prevents being in contact with other pigs or wild boars;

e) in the village under surveillance the pigs shall not be served for breeding either in natural way or by artificial insemination except for that cases when it is completed by boars kept in the same holding or the sperm used has been obtained directly from an inseminating institute where the boars have undergone clinical and serological examinations carried out in ten days after taking the sperm, which have given negative results for African swine fever;

f) all movements of pigs and their fresh products; feedingstuff, bedding, manure, any substances liable for spreading the infection, instruments and the vehicles used for transportation of animals, animal products, feedingstuff, bedding and manure – except for the cases laid down in Section 123 – from and into the holding shall be prohibited; for diagnostic purposes and/or disposal the pigs may be removed from the territory of the surveillance by authorization of the animal health station;

g) the pigs shall not leave the holdings and shall not be grazed; fairs, markets, shows, agricultural exhibitions and other gatherings shall not be held in the territory of village quarantine;

h) after the first three weeks of the surveillance the pigs from the holdings without local quarantine may be moved for separate slaughter, if the suspected presence of

African swine fever can be ruled out on the basis of an examination on the spot carried out by the official veterinarian, the pigs are marked individually with ear tabs or tattoo, and for transportation closed vehicles are used;

i) the meat of the slaughtered pigs originating from the territory of village quarantine may be used for producing heat-treated meat products; the processing plant shall be designated by the animal health station or the Ministry;

j) during the period of surveillance pigs shall not be slaughtered for public consumption; the slaughter for private consumption it is depending on the authorization by the animal health station.

Protective zone

Section 337

(1) When the presence of the African swine fever has been confirmed in a herd, the animal health station after checking with the Ministry shall establish a protective zone around the area of the local quarantine beyond the village quarantine with a minimum radius of 20 kilometres from the joint borderline. The protective zone may not be established when the borderlines of the village quarantine have been extended to a minimum radius of 20 kilometres. In addition to the measures laid down in Section 122 the rules for the protective zone are the following:

a) the boundaries of the village under surveillance shall be indicated by visible and permanent boards erected along the main public roads with the notice "African swine fever. Protective zone.";

b) the measures laid down in the Section 336 paragraph (2) subparagraphs b), c), d), e), f) and j) shall be applied for the protective zone as appropriate.

(2) The pigs for slaughter may be transported from the non-infected villages of the protective zone to the slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter after an examination on the spot with favourable results by the authorization of the animal health station.

Measures to be taken in case of detection of the presence of African swine fever at fairs, markets, or in the slaughter-house or during transportation

Section 338

When the presence or the suspected presence of the African swine fever or the suspicion of infection is determined at fairs, markets, exhibition, other gatherings or in the slaughterhouse the following measures shall be applied:

a) the measures laid down in Sections 335-336 shall be applied where appropriate;

b) the feet of the animals of other species, the hands and footwear of those persons and vehicles which were in connection with actual or suspected cases or with pigs suspected of being infected at fairs and markets shall be cleaned and disinfected. Apart from transportation to the slaughter-house for immediate slaughter the animals shall be entered or kept at that places where animals of susceptible species have been kept, for at least forty days;

c) when the presence or the suspected presence of the disease or the suspicion of infection is determined in the slaughterhouse the immediate slaughter of all the animals staying there and in the latter cases the processing methods such as mixing

into heat treated meat products shall be ordered by the animal health station. The slaughterhouse, all its equipment and instruments, the means of transportation and the clothing of the personnel carrying out the slaughter shall be disinfected, after the slaughter, the processing and the disposal of the carcasses have been completed in accordance with the provisions laid down in the instructions for disinfection and by the authorization of the official veterinarian. Pigs shall be moved into the slaughterhouse 24 hours after completing the disinfection at the earliest;

d) when the presence or the suspected presence of the disease or the suspicion of infection is determined during transportation, the official veterinarian shall take the appropriate measures in accordance with those laid down in Section 112. The animals of the consignment shall be killed and destroyed with all the bedding, manure and feedingstuff at a suitable sight. When only the suspicion of infection have been determined and the estimated value of those livestock has made it reasonable, it may be transported back to the consignor and shall be placed under local quarantine. The vehicles used during transportation, the hands, clothing and footwear of those persons accompanying to the animals shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian by the methods laid down in the instructions for disinfection.

Rules for official slaughter of actual and suspected cases and animals suspected of being infected

Section 339

(1) In order to prevent the spreading of the disease and to liquidate the centres of the infection all the pigs that are kept in the territory of the local quarantine shall be killed by the authorization of the region head veterinarian after that the presence of the African swine fever has been confirmed officially. The conditions of disposal is authorized by the animal health station.

(2) In order to prevent the spreading of the disease or for diagnostic examinations the pigs suspected of being contaminated by African swine fever may be killed and disposed before the presence of the disease has been officially confirmed.

(3) The killing of the pigs by official authorization shall be completed *sine sanguine*.

Rules for the disposal of carcasses of dead or killed animals

Section 340

The actual or suspected cases or animals suspected of being infected must not be skinned. The carcasses of dead or killed animals shall be disposed in an animal waste processing plant or neutralised by digging or burning in accordance with the existing environmental measures.

Restrictions for movements of vehicles used for animals, animal products, feedingstuff, bedding and manure

Section 341

The vehicles used for transportation of animals, animal products, feedingstuff, bedding and manure may leave the territory of the local quarantine, village quarantine and the protective zone and those holdings and yards in the territory of the local quarantine, village quarantine and the protective zone where pigs are kept, and also the territories

of fodder mixing plants and slaughterhouses with the permission given by the official veterinarian exclusively for this purpose. This permission may be given when the official veterinarian certifies that the cleaning and disinfection of the said vehicles have been completed.

Measures to be taken when the presence of the African swine fever is confirmed in wild boars

Section 342

- (1) When the presence of the African swine fever is confirmed in dead or killed wild boars, the area around the place of death with a radius of 20 kilometres shall be declared as endangered zone, and its borders shall be indicated with boards with the notice "African swine fever of wild boars. Endangered zone.";
- (2) The owners keeping pigs in the endangered zone shall make a report on the number of the pigs, the purpose of keeping, and the place of residence to the official veterinarian immediately.
- (3) The owners shall place their pigs and the feedingstuff so as to be prevented from being in contact with wild boars, their products or waste.
- (4) Appropriate facilities shall be placed at the entrances of the premises for disinfection of the hands and feet.
- (5) The animal health station shall inform all the persons and institutions entitled for hunting about the danger of African swine fever, the measures taken, and the duties regarding to those entitled for hunting.
- (6) In the endangered zone the animal health station may
 - a) prohibit the keeping of animal fairs, markets, shows and other gatherings;
 - b) restrict or make the movements of pigs from or into the endangered zone dependent on permissions;
 - c) order the official monitoring of the pig herds in the endangered zone;
 - d) order to carry out compulsory laboratory examinations for the African swine fever in wild boars found dead or killed in that area;
 - e) order the neutralisation of the carcasses of the killed wild boars or their products when the presence of the disease have been confirmed
 - f) order the localization of the wild boars by the way of feeding and their shooting.
- (7) The vehicles used for transportation of the wild boars found dead or killed in the endangered zone, the hands and footwear of those persons working at dissecting and processing, the instruments used for dissecting shall be disinfected after the work has been completed in accordance with the measures laid down in the instructions for disinfection.

Lifting of the quarantine and eradication of the disease

Section 343

The local quarantine for African swine fever shall be lifted when

- a) there is no porcine animals in the territory of the local quarantine, the animal waste have been disposed and the meat of the pigs that had been slaughtered 40 days prior to the confirmation of the disease have been cooked, stewed, fried or roasted, the destruction of insects and rodents and the cleaning and disinfection have been completed;

- b) the local quarantine may be lifted without disinfection if only pigs suspected of being contaminated have been kept in the territory of the local quarantine, and during the 40 day period since the determination of the suspected contamination no cases of African swine fever have been occurred, and the prescribed serological examinations have been closed with favourable results;
- c) The village quarantine shall be lifted, the protective zone shall be ceased and the African swine fever shall be ruled out if there is no places under local quarantine in that area, and no cases of African swine fever have been occurred in the territory of the protective zone during the 40 days period since the last local quarantine had been lifted and the prescribed serological examinations have been closed with favourable results;
- d) prior to the lifting of the village quarantine and the protective zone but at the earliest three weeks after the disposal of the last dead or killed actual or suspected cases the representative serological examinations mentioned below shall be carried out in all pig herds kept in the territory under surveillance in order to investigate the possible presence of classical swine fever without any symptoms. In order to show the antibodies of classical swine fever blood samples shall be taken from
- all animals in the herds with a number of less than 20 pigs,
 - at least 20 pigs and 20 per cent of the rest in herds with a number between 20 and 100, and
 - at least 20 pigs and 10 per cent of the rest in herds with a number of more than 100.
- The samples taken shall be sent into the NVI.

Cleaning and disinfection

Section 344

- (1) In accordance with the instructions for disinfection the following measures shall be carried out:
- a) the living quarter of the pig, the farmyard and premises, all the places where the pig used to stay, the feeding and watering bowls, the equipment used for cleaning, the collected manure, bedding and the waste of feedingstuff shall be disinfected immediately after the death, killing or transportation of the pig infected, suspected of being infected or contaminated;
 - b) the vehicles used for transportation of the feedingstuff and manure originated from the infected area, for transportation of actual and suspected cases and animals suspected of being infected or the carcasses of such animals, shall be disinfected;
 - c) the place where the actual or suspected cases and animals suspected of being infected have been loaded, slaughtered, killed or dissected, and all the instruments used for loading and unloading, slaughtering, killing and dissection shall be disinfected;
 - d) those persons who have executed the slaughter, killing, and dissection of the actual or suspected cases or pigs suspected of being infected, or have worked at the loading and unloading of infected, actual and suspected cases and animals suspected of being infected.
- (2) The disinfection shall be carried out by the control of the official veterinarian.
- (3) After cleaning and disinfection the destruction of rodents shall also be completed.
- (4) In the living quarters of those herds and the neighbouring where the presence or the suspected presence of the disease of the African swine fever has been determined in

addition to the cleaning and disinfection the destruction of ticks (spraying or gasifying by insecticides) shall also be completed.

Rules for restocking of infected holdings

Section 345

- (1) Restocking should not commence until one week after completion of cleaning and disinfection. Repeated disinfection and longer waiting period may be ordered by the animal health station for reasonable cases. The restocking shall be possibly carried out by full restocking, all the pigs shall come from holdings situated outside the protective zone.
- (2) No pigs may leave the holding for a period of 40 days after the arrival of the last pigs.
- (3) The repopulated herd is subjected to a serological examination that may be carried out at the earliest 30 days after the arrival of the last pigs.

Rules for examinations carried out with the African swine fever virus

Section 346

- (1) Any examinations with the African swine fever virus are to be carried out in the special closed laboratories of the NVI. These examinations are exclusively for diagnostic reasons and development. The vaccination by the substances suspected of being infected with African swine fever is carried out by the ISVIPF.
- (2) The premises of the ISVIPF where the pigs that are vaccinated with substances suspected of being infected with African swine fever shall be placed under local quarantine. The staff of the Institute shall not keep any other pigs.
- (3) The village under the local quarantine shall not be considered as to be infected.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

Definition of actual and suspected cases, infected poultry, and poultry suspected of being infected

Section 347

- (1) An actual case of classical swine fever means a porcine animal
 - a) in which the clinical symptoms of the disease are ascertained;
 - b) in which typical lesions of the disease can be determined by the post-mortem examination after the death, killing or slaughter;
 - c) in which organs or excreta the virus of the classical swine fever have been shown by laboratory examinations or by experimental infection of animals.
- (2) A suspected case of classical swine fever means a porcine animal
 - a) in which the clinical symptoms of the disease have not been ascertained and even the post-mortem laboratory examinations carried out after the death, slaughter or killing have not detected the presence of the classical swine fever, but there are lesions which reasons cannot be ascertained.
- (3) A pig is suspected of being infected with classical swine fever which have been in direct contact with actual and suspected cases or animals suspected of being infected or with the above mentioned disease, or the fresh meat, and other fresh products of

such animals, or any substances and instruments, including the transporting facilities which can be liable for spreading of the infection and those persons who have been in contact with such pigs; or those pigs which blood serum or fluids have given positive results by serological examinations carried out for detecting the presence of classical swine fever, except for the pigs that have been vaccinated earlier.

Duties of the notary of the local authorities

Section 348

When any actual or suspected cases, or animals suspected of being infected with classical swine fever or of any case of slaughtering or death of such animals are notified, the notary in addition to the measures laid down in Section 106 shall take the following measures:

- a) the use of common pastures shall be prohibited;
- b) all the movements of the pigs, the fresh and processed meat, bacon or meat products shall be prohibited from the territory of the village;
- c) the rules of the village quarantine shall be ordered temporarily.

Duties of the official veterinarian

Section 349

(1) When the suspected presence of infection or contamination is determined by the examinations carried out on the spot by the official veterinarian, the measures laid down in Section 107 shall be applied; the carcass of the dead animal or the meat or organs of the slaughtered animal shall be reserved for the purpose of an additional examination.

(2) When the suspected presence of infection or contamination is either ascertained or ruled out, the official veterinarian shall inform the region head veterinarian and the animal health station and also make a written report towards them. The findings on which the suspected presence of infection or contamination have been ascertained or ruled out and the measures taken for overcoming of the disease shall be reported in details.

(3) The presence of the classical swine fever shall be confirmed officially after an investigation carried out by the animal health station. The official veterinarian shall make a decision either on the confirmation or the rule out of the presence of the classical swine fever according to the results of the examinations on the spot and/or the laboratory examinations.

Duties of the region head veterinarian

Section 350

(1) Once the region head veterinarian is informed about the suspected presence of the classical swine fever, he shall make a check on the spot, carry out the appropriate examinations and supervise the measures taken. In addition to those laid down in Section 109 the region head veterinarian shall:

- a) make a report towards the animal health station immediately;
- b) order the village quarantine;

c) take the appropriate measures for killing the animal(s) when the presence of the disease is confirmed.

(2) The region head veterinarian shall start an epizootic inquiry dealing with the possible origin and the probable spreading of the disease, and shall inform the animal health station continuously about the measures taken.

Duties of the animal health station

Section 351

In addition to those laid down in Section 110 the animal health station shall:

a) make an on-the-spot check after the report of the official veterinarian, and supervise the measures taken; when the presence or the suspected presence of the disease is existing samples shall be sent by a messenger into the NVI or to the designated reference laboratories for further examinations, and the Ministry shall be informed also immediately by phone;

b) designate veterinarians for carrying out the examinations on the spot in the pig herds concerned;

c) carry out an epizootic enquiry which shall deal with the possible origin of the disease, the length of time during which the disease may have existed before being notified, the probable spread of the disease, the movements of animals, products, fodder, litter, manure or persons and vehicles from the holdings of the possible origin of the disease and from the noticed centre of infection in the previous period of 40 days;

d) once it is suspected that disease could have been introduced from or into the territory of other competent animal health station the animal health station concerned shall be informed immediately.

e) manage the measures taken in order to overcome the disease and control that the conditions ordered by the concerning animal health rules are fulfilled;

f) make a detailed report towards the Ministry after the disease has been overcome.

Rules for sending the samples; duties of the National Veterinary Institute and the Institute for the Supervision of Veterinary Inoculators, Pharmaceuticals and Feedingstuffs

Section 352

(1) When the presence of the classical swine fever is suspected sample(s) shall be sent into the NVI by a messenger in accordance with the measures laid down in the Annex 24.

(2) The NVI or the designated diagnostic institute must carry out the special examinations concerned from the said samples and send the samples needed for further examinations towards the ISVIPF.

(3) The NVI or the designated diagnostic institute carries out the pathological and histological examinations by the taken samples, detects the presence of the virus and/or its antigens in the cells and tissues, and completes growing and identification of the virus in cell cultures; it also distinguishes the classical swine fever virus with monoclonic antibodies from the classical swine fever vaccine virus and the bovine virus diarrhoea (BVD). The NVI detects and/or grows the virus from the lymphoid cells of the blood samples and detects the antibodies of the classical swine fever by

serological tests from the blood sera originating from blood samples taken in the surveillance and protection zones.

(4) The ISVIPF make pigs either susceptible of the classical swine fever or immunized ones infected with the above mentioned samples.

(5) Both institutes shall make a report on the results of the examinations to the animal health station of dispatch and the Ministry as well.

Local quarantine

Section 353

(1) In addition to those laid down in Section 118 the rules for the local quarantine are the following:

- a) at the entrances of the area under local quarantine boards shall be erected with visible and permanent notice "Classical swine fever, authorized personnel only", and appropriate means for disinfection of the hands and the footwear shall be placed and used. The latter must be soaked with an efficient disinfectant and kept wet;
- b) the area of local quarantine may be left after disinfection of the hands and footwear. The keepers of the animals must change their clothes, the protective clothing may be taken out of the territory of local quarantine after disinfection;
- c) in the territory of the local quarantine all pigs shall be closed into the premises in order to prevent any contact with other pigs, wild boars or other animals of susceptible species. The carcasses of dead, killed or slaughtered pigs shall be stored until their disposal in that way neither animals nor unauthorized persons could find it;
- d) only the keepers and the owners and the representatives of the animal health authority and the persons designated may enter into the living quarters of the pigs, when wearing protecting clothes (rubber boots, gloves and coat) which shall be changed, cleaned and disinfected after leaving the premises;
- e) during the period of local quarantine the surface of the roads leading to the living quarters, premises and the surroundings shall be disinfected periodically by the authorization of the official veterinarian;
- f) all movements of living, killed or dead pigs, the fresh or conserved meat, bacon and meat products; instruments, equipment, feeding and watering bowls, manure, bedding; the vehicles used for transportation of animals, feedingstuff, bedding and manure – except for the case laid down in Section 123 –, from or into the territory of the local quarantine shall be prohibited, except for the taken samples needed for diagnostic examinations and for the cases when these movements of living, killed or dead animals, their fresh products, the manure and bedding are necessary for the disposal of these materials;
- g) the manure, bedding and the waste of the feedingstuff of the pigs shall be collected separately from the manure, bedding, waste of feedingstuff of other animals, and shall be disposed daily by the following method: it shall be collected in one place, the surface shall be sprayed with disinfectant, be covered by a layer of at least 10 centimetres and shall be closed for at least three months.

(2) After the official confirmation of the presence of the classical swine fever in addition to the aforementioned measures the followings shall come into operation:

- a) all the pigs that are kept in the territory of the local quarantine shall be slaughtered and disposed in accordance with the measures laid down in Section 357, but in

reasonable cases the pigs suspected of being contaminated that are kept in the territory of the local quarantine may be transported to the slaughterhouse for emergency slaughter and may be slaughtered in accordance with those laid down in Section 358, by the authorization of the animal health station;

b) in the territory of the local quarantine the fresh or conserved meat, bacon, meat products of the pigs that have been slaughtered during a period of 40 days prior to the outbreak of the disease shall be cooked, stewed or fried or roasted on the official order, the obligation for heat treatment shall be used for those products that have been transported from the territory of the local quarantine in the previous 40 days;

c) after killing and the neutralisation of the actual and suspected cases, or animals suspected of being infected the living quarters of the pigs and the equipment shall be disinfected in a stricted way according to the instructions for disinfection and also the destruction of insects and rodents shall be completed;

d) the infected feedingstuff may be used during the period of the surveillance for feeding the animals kept in the territory under surveillance, the waste shall be disposed before lifting the surveillance. The feedingstuff suspected of being contaminated can be used in other way by the authorization of the animal health station when the possibility of being in contact with animals of susceptible species is prevented.

Village quarantine

Section 354

(1) In the village where the presence of the disease have been confirmed officially, the area around the infected holding with a minimum radius of three kilometres from its borderlines shall be placed under quarantine. The borders of the village quarantine are determined by the region head veterinarian taking into consideration the extent of the area, the stocking density, the locally used methods of keeping pigs and trading, the natural boundaries of the territory and the monitoring facilities. The region head veterinarian may order a partial surveillance in accordance with the conditions laid down in Section 120.

(2) In addition to those laid down in Sections 119 and 120 the special rules of the village quarantine are the following:

a) the boundaries of the village under surveillance shall be indicated by visible and permanent boards erected along the main public roads with the notice "Classical swine fever. Village quarantine";

b) all owners those keeping animals of susceptible species for classical swine fever in the territory of village quarantine must make a report immediately to the official veterinarian indicating the place of residence and the number of the animals by age-groups; the official veterinarian must send it towards the local chief veterinarian;

c) all the pig herds that are kept in the territory of village quarantine shall be take under official control as it is laid down in Sections 114 – 116. The animal health station must subject all the animals to a clinical examination with respect to classical swine fever and take the appropriate measures on the results of these examinations;

d) the owners of the pigs must place and keep the animals such way that prevents being in contact with other pigs or wild boars. In the first three weeks of the surveillance the pigs shall not be moved, except by the special authorization of the animal health animal health station;

- e) all the movements of pigs, their fresh products; feedingstuff, bedding and manure, any substances, instruments and equipment liable for the spreading of the infection, vehicles used for transportation of animals, animal products, feedingstuff, bedding or manure – except for the cases laid down in Section 123 – are prohibited from and into the territory of the surveillance; by authorization of the animal health station the pigs may be removed for diagnostic purposes and/or for their disposal;
- f) the pigs shall not be moved from the holdings and grazed; fairs, markets, shows, agricultural exhibitions and other gatherings shall not be held in the territory of village quarantine even in the case of partial surveillance;
- g) in the first three weeks of the surveillance the pigs shall not be served for breeding either in natural way or by artificial insemination except for that cases when it is completed by boars kept in the same holding or the sperm used has been obtained directly from an inseminating institute where the boars have undergone clinical (including taking the temperature) and serological examinations carried out in ten days after taking the sperm, with negative results for classical swine fever;
- h) after the first three weeks of the quarantine the pigs kept in those holdings without local quarantine may be moved for separate slaughter, if the suspected presence of classical swine fever can be ruled out after an examination on the spot carried out by the official veterinarian and the pigs are marked individually with ear tabs or tattoo, and for the transportation closed vehicles are used;
- i) the meat of the slaughtered pigs moved from the territory of village quarantine may be used for producing heat-treated meat products; the processing plant is to be designated by the animal health station or the Ministry;
- j) during the period of surveillance pigs shall not be slaughtered for public consumption; the slaughtering for private consumption depends on the authorization by the animal health station.

Protective zone

Section 355

- (1) When the presence of the classical swine fever has been confirmed in a herd, the animal health station after checking with the Ministry shall establish a protective zone around the area of the local quarantine beyond the village quarantine with a minimum radius of 10 kilometres from the joint borderline. The protective zone may not be established when the borderlines of village quarantine have been extended to a minimum radius of 10 kilometres. In addition to the measures laid down in Section 122 the rules for the protective zone are the following:
- a) the boundaries of the village under surveillance shall be indicated by visible and permanent boards erected along the main public roads with the notice "Classical swine fever. Protective zone";
 - b) the measures laid down in the Section 336 paragraph (2) subparagraphs b), c), d), e), f) and j) shall be applied for the protective zone as appropriate.
- (2) From non-infected villages of the protective zone at least three weeks after its establishment, pigs may be transported to the slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter after an examination carried out on the spot with favourable results by the authorization of the animal health station.

Measures to be taken in case of detection of the presence of classical swine fever at fairs, markets, or in the slaughterhouse and during transportation

Section 356

When the presence or suspected presence or the suspicion of infection of the classical swine fever is determined at fairs, markets, exhibition, other gatherings or in the slaughterhouse the following measures shall be applied:

- a) the measures laid down in Sections 335-336 shall be applied where appropriate;
- b) the feet of the animals of other species, the hands and footwear of the persons, and the vehicles which were in connection with infected, suspected of being infected or suspected of being contaminated pigs at fairs and markets, shall be cleaned and disinfected. Apart from transportation to the slaughterhouse for emergency slaughter the animals shall not be moved to or kept at those places where animals of susceptible species have been kept, for at least forty days;
- c) when the presence or the suspected presence of the disease or the suspicion of infection is determined in the slaughter-house, the immediate slaughter of all the animals staying there and in the latter cases the processing methods such as mixing into heat treated meat products, shall be ordered by the animal health station. The slaughterhouse, all its equipment and instruments, the means of transportation and the clothing of the personnel carrying out the slaughter shall be disinfected after the slaughter, the processing and the disposal of the carcasses have been completed in accordance with the provisions laid down in the instructions for disinfection and by the authorization of the official veterinarian. Pigs shall be moved into the slaughterhouse 24 hours after completing the disinfection at the earliest;
- d) when the presence or the suspected presence of the disease or the suspicion of infection is determined during transportation, the official veterinarian shall take the appropriate measures in accordance with those laid down in Section 112. The animals of the consignment shall be killed and disposed with all the bedding, manure and feedingstuff at a suitable sight. When only the suspicion of infection have been determined and the estimated value of those livestock makes it reasonable, it may be transported back to the consignor and shall be placed under local quarantine. The vehicles used during transportation, the hands, clothing and footwear of those persons accompanying to the animals shall be cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of the official veterinarian by the methods laid down in the instructions for disinfection.

Rules for official slaughter of actual and suspected cases and animals suspected of being infected

Section 357

- (1) In order to prevent the spreading of the disease and to liquidate the centres of the infection all the pigs that are kept in the territory of the local quarantine shall be killed by the authorization of the region head veterinarian, after that the presence of the classical swine fever has been confirmed officially. The conditions of disposal is authorized by the animal health station.
- (2) In order to prevent the spreading of the disease or for diagnostic examinations the pigs suspected of being infected by classical swine fever may be killed and destroyed before the presence of the disease has been officially confirmed.

- (3) The killing of the pigs by official authorization shall be completed *sine sanguine*.

Rules for slaughtering pigs suspected of being infected in the slaughterhouse

Section 358

- (1) The pigs suspected of being infected with classical swine fever that are kept under local quarantine may be transported to a designated slaughterhouse and slaughtered separately by the authorization of the animal health station. Prior to granting such authorization the animal health station shall carry out examinations in the herd. For transportation a closed vehicle shall be used, which prevents the leakage of urine and manure of the animals and the bedding. Also accompanying persons shall be present.
- (2) The meat and fresh products of the pigs shall be
- neutralised or
 - heat-treated in the slaughterhouse under official supervision in order to be at 80 °C temperature for a minimum of ten minutes, the meat or other fresh products cut into less than 10 centimetres pieces shall be kept at a temperature of 100 °C for a minimum of 150 minutes;
 - the bacon shall be melted at a temperature of 100 °C.
- (3) The slaughter and processing of the fresh products shall be performed when wearing appropriate protecting clothes. It must be disinfected after completion of the slaughter, according to the provisions of the official veterinarian.
- (4) The slaughterhouse and the instruments and equipment used during the slaughter shall be cleaned and disinfected after finishing the slaughter, the vehicles used for transporting the pigs and fresh products shall be cleaned and disinfected after transportation, the dishes and equipment used for storing untreated meat and other products shall be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the instructions for disinfection.
- (5) Once the spreading of the classical swine fever may be ruled out, the animal health station may grant an exemption from the provisions of the paragraph (2).

Rules of the neutralisation of carcasses of dead or killed animals

Section 359

The actual or suspected cases or pigs suspected of being infected must not be skinned. The carcasses of dead or killed animals shall be disposed in an animal waste processing plant or neutralised by digging or burning in accordance with the existing environmental measures.

Rules for vaccination against classical swine fever

Section 360

- (1) Vaccination against classical swine fever and the treatment of pigs infected or suspected of being infected with classical swine fever is prohibited.
- (2) In order to control the spreading of the classical swine fever and to decrease the number of new centres of infection, on the proposal of the animal health station, for a definite area and period the Ministry shall make exemptions from the prohibition of vaccination. For this purpose the animal health station shall make a vaccination plan, in which the boundaries of the area to be vaccinated, the details of the completion of

vaccination, the restrictions regarding to trade of the pigs and pig products and the controlling of these measures are included.

(3) The vaccinated pigs shall be placed under restrictions regarding to the trade. These restrictions in addition to those laid down in Section 117 are the following:

- a) the owner or the keeper of the animals shall give all the help necessary during the completion of the vaccination; the vaccinated pigs shall be marked with ear tabs or with any other visible signs in order to certify that the vaccination has been carried out, the costs have to be financed by the governmental budget;
 - b) the restrictions of trade shall last from the date of vaccination for a period of six months. The restrictions regarding to the piglets of breeding sows six months from the date of the last ;
 - c) during the restricted period the vaccinated pigs shall not leave the restricted area, except for the transportation to the designated slaughterhouse for emergency slaughter;
 - d) the fresh meat of the vaccinated pigs shall be put into the trade exclusively in a restricted area designated by the animal health station of the county concerned.
- Trading outside the county is to be authorized by the Ministry.

Restrictions for movements of vehicles used for animals, animal products, feedingstuff, bedding and manure

Section 361

The vehicles used for transportation of animals, animal products, feedingstuff, bedding and manure may leave the territory of the local quarantine, village quarantine and the protective zone and those holdings and farmyards in the territory of the local quarantine, village quarantine and the protective zone where pigs are kept, and also the territories of fodder mixing plants and slaughterhouses with the permission given by the official veterinarian exclusively for this purpose. This permission may be given when the official veterinarian certifies that the cleaning and disinfection of the said vehicles have been completed.

Measures to be taken when the presence of the classical swine fever is confirmed in wild boars

Section 362

- (1) When the presence of the classical swine fever is confirmed in dead or killed wild boar, the area around the place of death with a radius of 10 kilometres shall be declared as endangered zone, and its borders shall be indicated with boards with the notice "Classical swine fever of wild boars. Endangered zone.";
- (2) The owners keeping pigs in the endangered zone shall make a report on the number of the pigs, the purpose of keeping, and the place of residence to the official veterinarian immediately.
- (3) The owners shall place their pigs and the feedingstuff such way as to be prevented from being in contact with wild boars, their products or waste.
- (4) Appropriate facilities for disinfection of the hands and feet shall be placed at the entrances of the premises.
- (5) The animal health station shall inform all the persons and institutions entitled for hunting about the danger of classical swine fever, the measures taken, and the duties regarding to those entitled for hunting.

- (6) In the endangered zone the animal health station may
- a) prohibit the keeping of animal fairs, markets, shows and other gatherings;
 - b) restrict or make the movements of pigs from or into the endangered zone dependent on permissions;
 - c) order to carry out compulsory laboratory examinations for the detection of classical swine fever in wild boars found dead or killed in that area;
 - d) order the disposal of the carcasses of the killed wild boars and their products when the presence of infection have been confirmed;
 - e) order the localization of the wild boars by the way of feeding and their shooting;
 - f) order the preventive vaccination of pigs against classical swine fever.
- (7) The vehicles used for transportation of wild boars found dead and killed in the endangered zone, the hands and footwear of those persons working at dissecting and processing the carcass, and the instruments used for dissecting shall be disinfected after completing the work in accordance with the measures laid down in the instructions for disinfection.

Lifting of the quarantine and eradication of the disease

Section 363

The local quarantine for classical swine fever shall be lifted when

- a) there is no porcine animals in the territory of the local quarantine, or new cases of infection of classical swine fever have not been occurred during the period since the death, killing and disposal of the last actual or suspected case, the meat of the pigs that had been slaughtered 40 days prior to the confirmation of the disease have been cooked, stewed fried or roasted, the destruction of insects and rodents and the cleaning and disinfection have been completed and the prescribed serological examinations have been closed with favourable results;
- b) the local quarantine may be lifted without disinfection when only pigs suspected of being contaminated have been kept in the territory of the local quarantine, and during the 40 day period calculated from the determination of the suspected contamination no cases of classical swine fever have been occurred, and the prescribed serological examinations have been closed with favourable results;
- c) the village quarantine shall be lifted, the protective zone shall be ceased and the classical swine fever shall be ruled out if there is no places under local quarantine in that area and no cases of classical swine fever have been occurred in the territory of the protective zone during the 40 days period since the last local quarantine had been lifted and the prescribed serological examinations have been closed with favourable results;
- d) prior to the lifting of the village quarantine and the protective zone but at the earliest three weeks after the disposal of the last dead or killed animal infected or suspected of being infected the representative serological examinations mentioned below shall be carried out in all pig herds kept in the territory under surveillance – except for those that have been vaccinated to be prevented against classical swine fever – in order to investigate the possible presence of classical swine fever without any symptoms. In order to show the antibodies of classical swine fever blood samples shall be taken from
 - all animals in the herds with a number of less than 20 pigs,
 - at least 20 pigs and 20 per cent of the rest in herds with a number between 20 and 100, and

- at least 20 pigs and 10 per cent of the rest in herds with a number of more than 100. The samples taken shall be sent into the NVI or any other designated diagnostical institutes.

Cleaning and disinfection

Section 364

(1) In accordance with the instructions for disinfection and the following measures shall be carried out:

- a) the living quarter (the yard and premises) of the pig, all the places where the pig used to be, the feeding and watering bowls, the equipment used for cleaning, the collected manure, bedding and the waste of feedingstuff shall be disinfected immediately after the death, killing or transportation of the actual or suspected cases or pigs suspected of being infected;
- b) the vehicles used for transportation of the feedingstuff and manure originated from the infected area, and the actual or suspected cases or pigs suspected of being infected or the carcasses of such animals shall be disinfected;
- c) the place where the actual or suspected cases or pigs suspected of being infected have been loaded, slaughtered, killed or dissected, and all the instruments used for loading and unloading, slaughtering, killing and dissection shall be disinfected;
- d) the persons who have executed the slaughter, killing, and dissection of the actual or suspected cases or pigs suspected of being infected, or have worked at loading and unloading infected, suspected of being infected or contaminated shall also be disinfected.

(2) The disinfection shall be carried out under the control of the official veterinarian.

(3) After cleaning and disinfection the destruction of insects and rodents shall also be completed.

Rules for restocking of infected holdings

Section 365

For the restocking of infected holdings the measures laid down in Section 345 shall be applied.

Rules for examinations carried out with the classical swine fever virus

Section 366

(1) Any examinations with the classical swine fever virus are to be carried out in the special closed laboratories of the NVI. These examinations are exclusively for diagnostic reasons and development. The vaccination by the substances suspected of being infected with classical swine fever is carried out by the ISVIPF.

(2) The premises of the ISVIPF where the pigs that are vaccinated with substances suspected of being infected with classical swine fever shall be placed under local quarantine. The staff of the Institute shall not keep any other pigs.

(3) The village under the local quarantine shall not be considered as to be infected.

Appendix 3 to the Veterinary Regulations

The animal health requirements of undertakings processing animal waste of great infectological hazard

Animal wastes shall be processed in undertakings fulfilling the following conditions:

XIII. The heat-treatment of animal wastes of great infectological hazard

16.

16.1. The raw material -- with the exception of the drained digestive organs and the bowels of poultry and rabbits -- shall be comminuted into pieces of 0.5 cm prior to processing. These materials shall be kept under the pressure of 3 bars on the core temperature of 133 degrees centigrade for at least 20 minutes. The operation shall be carried out seriatim after which the material shall be dried.

16.2. The critical points of heat-treatment shall be assigned and equipped with accessories fixing the heat-treatment values. The fixed data shall be retained for 2 years.

16.3. Other systems of heat-treatment shall not be applied in case of animal wastes deriving from mammals.

16.4. In case of animal wastes not deriving from mammals (poultry, birds, fish) other systems of heat-treatment shall only be applied if involve a microbiological warranty equal to the one specified in point 16.1. Alternative systems of heat-treatment shall only be accepted to be applied where the final products have been daily examined for an entire month in order to verify its appropriacy for the microbiological requirements covered in 20.4.

16.5. The facility and the installations shall be kept in a good state and the accessories shall be calibrated at stated intervals.

16.6. After salted with common salt the skins can be stored for at least 1, at most 4 months.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

CONTINGENCY PLAN

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CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER CONTINGENCY PLAN

This contingency plan introduces measures for the control of classical swine fever (hereinafter: "CSF"), taking into consideration international directives for the prevention and control of the diseases (80/217/EEC).

International recommendations for national contingency plans (91/42/EEC) were taken into consideration during the compiling of this document.

Chapter 1

LEGAL POWERS

1.1 The following laws contain the legal powers necessary to prevent and control CSF:

- Act XCI of 1995 on Animal Health (hereinafter: “Act”);
- Article 14 (b) of this Decree.

The Act provides the framework for the prevention and control of all epizootic diseases subject to notification, while this Decree contains the directives for the control of CSF.

1.2 Legal powers encompass *inter alia* the following:

- The obligation to report the suspicion of CSF

The owner, holder, tender of the animal, or anyone coming into contact with the animal shall notify the District Chief Veterinarian of the suspected CSF infection.

The District Chief Veterinarian shall notify the County Veterinary and Food Control Station (hereinafter: “Station”) of the suspected disease. The Director of the Station shall immediately report the suspected CSF to the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development (hereinafter: “Department”).

- The slaughter of animals infected or suspected of being infected with CSF

Once the presence of CSF is officially confirmed the District Chief Veterinarian shall order the slaughter of all infected animals. Animals suspected of having been infected may also need to be slaughtered if so indicated.

- Disposal of the carcasses of infected or possibly infected animals and fomites

The carcasses of animals slaughtered or killed by the virus and all products made from animals slaughtered within the latency period of the disease shall be transported to the animal waste disposal plant designated by the Station for disposal.

If no such plant is available, the carcasses and material can be disposed of by means of burning or burial, in compliance with all relevant environmental regulations.

All means of disposal shall be performed under official veterinary supervision.

- Indemnification by the state is governed by Decree No. of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The owners of the slaughtered infected or possibly infected animals and fomites shall be reimbursed for their damages, provided that the required statutory conditions are fulfilled.

The amount of the reimbursement is 100% of the registered or estimated value.

Estimated values shall be based on the market prices.

An independent expert can be employed for the appraisal. The exact amount of reimbursement shall be defined by the District Chief Veterinarian. Reimbursement shall be paid within 30 days. No reimbursement is due in respect of animals that died before the suspicion of the disease arose.

— Disinfection

Disinfection shall be performed in accordance with Article 12 of this Decree, following the measures described in Appendix V.

The schedule for disinfection shall be approved by the District Chief Veterinarian.

— Limitation of movement

— The District Chief Veterinarian shall establish a community restriction zone with a minimum radius of 3 km around the infected location.

— The County Veterinary and Food Control Station shall establish a protection zone with a minimum radius of 10 km around the infected location.

The District Chief Veterinarian and the Station shall inform the municipalities, farmers and businesses involved in the breeding and keeping of pigs about the surveillance measures by locally accepted means (public announcement through speakers, official announcement, media, etc.).

The assistance of police authorities shall be requested for the supervision of the transport of pigs and pig products on public roads.

— Vaccination

The use of vaccines against CSF is prohibited. The Minister has the right to grant exemption from the prohibition of the use of vaccines for a specified area and a specified period of time. If vaccination is authorised, the Station shall prepare a vaccination plan, which is subject to approval by the Ministry.

1.3 The assistance of the police and other organisations

In accordance with Article 26 of Chapter 3 of the Act, acting by way of the Minister of Defence or the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister is entitled to employ — in return for a fee — the troops of the armed forces or law enforcement bodies stationed in or ordered to the territory at risk on his proposal.

In accordance with his authority in the field of animal health and Article 27 of the Act, depending on the gravity of the situation, the Minister has the right to order paid public works and the use of facilities, transport vehicles or other equipment or materials in case of an extraordinary outbreak.

Chapter 2

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

- 2.1 All justified costs related to the outbreak of CSF shall be covered by the state. The government shall allocate budgetary funds for such purposes.

Main areas of expenses:

- Wage costs above normal operations
- The costs of purchased equipment and supplies
- The costs of slaughtering, disposal and disinfection
- The costs of indemnification
- Costs of emergency vaccination
- The costs related to the deployment of the troops of the armed forces and law enforcement bodies
- The costs of public works
- The costs of transport equipment and other tools and equipment.

Chapter 3

CHAIN OF COMMAND AND THE NATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL CENTRE

- 3.1 The Minister shall supervise the prevention and control of CSF through the National Chief Veterinarian (NCV)
- 3.2 The NCV has entrusted the National Disease Control Centre (NDCC) with the drawing up of the contingency plan (including the issuance of valid instructions).

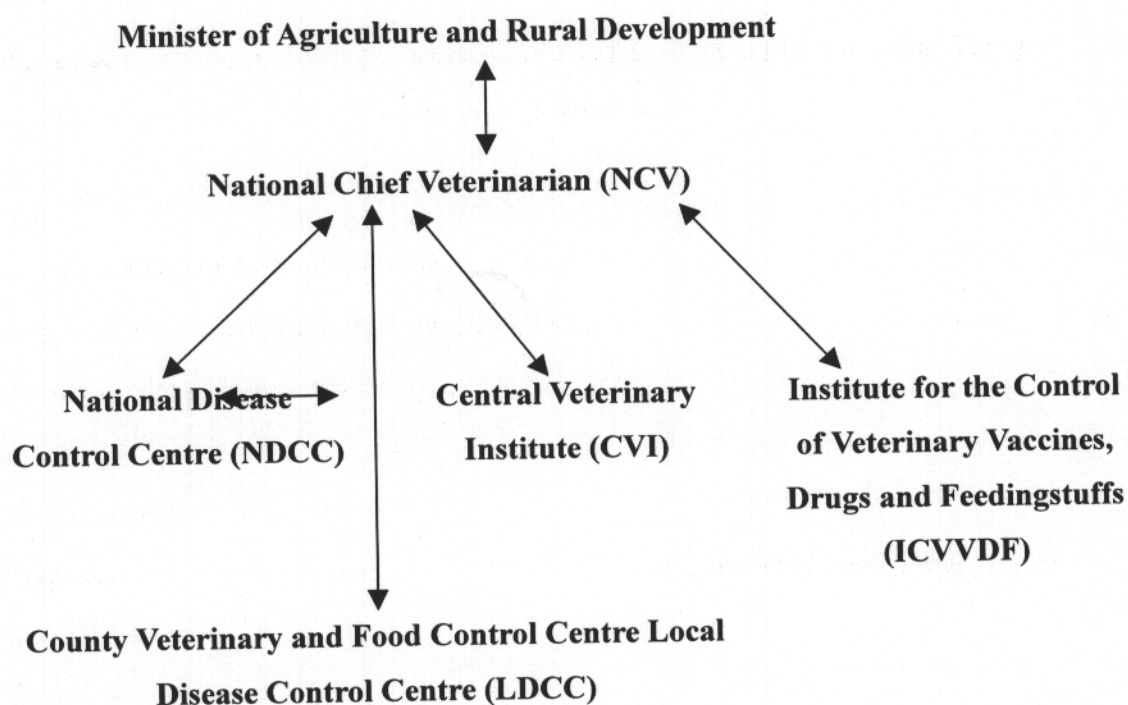
Annex 1 contains the name and address of the Centre.

If CSF is confirmed, the control strategy shall be implemented by the NDCC, in accordance with the directives of the NCV.

The County Veterinary and Food Control Station is in charge of implementing the measures aimed at eradicating CSF (slaughter, disposal, disinfection, movement restrictions, etc.)

If CSF is confirmed the Station shall create a Local Veterinary Monitoring Centre (LVMC).

Chain of command:



- 3.3 The above chain of command shall also be applicable to other diseases on list A of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and generally in case of emergencies related to epizootic diseases.

All materials and resources of the NDCC shall be immediately available in case of an outbreak of CSF.

- 3.4 The NDCC shall operate continuously and will be in direct contact with the office of the NCV.

Duties of the NDCC:

- Implementing the control strategy when CSF is confirmed;
- Directing the LDCCs;
- Providing the LDCC with external experts, material and equipment;
- Liasing with the Central Veterinary Institute (CVI);
- Liasing with the Institute for the Control of Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feed-ingstuffs (ICVVDF);
- Immediate proposal of restrictions on the international movement of people and goods, whenever necessary;
- Authorising the distribution of vaccines and evaluating the vaccination plans;
- Ensuring that funds for the costs of the contingency plan are available if they exceed the annual budgetary allocations;
- Liasing with international agricultural and trade organisations;
- Maintaining contact with the media;
- Preparing reports to the OIE;
- Liasing with the EU Commission;
- Evaluation of all data related to the control of the outbreak or the progress in eradication in order to assess the need for any modification of the strategy;
- Organising training programs and designating the participants of international further training courses,
- Organising programs to maintain awareness of the disease.

3.5 The following shall be provided to the NDCC:

- All equipment suitable for telecommunication, including telephones (mobile), telex, telefax, photocopiers, computers equipped for e-mail and printing, a computer network linked with the County Veterinary Station and the Central Veterinary Institute
- 1:50,000 (1:25,000) scale maps and other information sources needed for directing the eradication measures
- A list of international organisations to be notified in case of a possible outbreak of an epizootic, and institutions possibly involved in such epizootics (e.g., slaughterhouses, companies involved in the trade of animals, breeding organisations, artificial insemination stations)

- A list of persons who can be deployed at the LDCC or can be invited as members of expert teams in case of an outbreak.

The list shall be updated regularly, and shall contain information concerning experience in eradicating the epizootics on list A of the OIE, participation in related training and foreign language skills.

3.6 The staff of the NDCC

- 2 veterinarians
- 4 assistants

The number of staff can be increased in case of an outbreak.

Chapter 4

LOCAL DISEASE CONTROL CENTRE (LDCC)

- 4.1 The County Veterinary Station — which also acts as the Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC) — shall be responsible for making preparations for CSF and the local control of the disease. Each centre shall be under the direction of a senior veterinarian (who is not necessarily the director of the County Veterinary Station), who is a direct subordinate of the head of the NDCC.

Annex II contains a list of LDCCs and a map of the areas under their authority.

- 4.2 In case of an outbreak, the NCV has the right to decide upon the establishment of a temporary Animal Health Control Centre, from which the epicentre of the outbreak is easily accessible.

- 4.3 The LDCCs shall possess all equipment and facilities listed in Article 3.5, as well as the contingency plans and regulations, including the pre-printed forms, letter templates, information leaflets and equipment listed in Appendix III thereof. The list of persons and organisations to be notified in case of an outbreak of ASF within the territory of a LDCC shall be kept up to date (see regulations).

- 4.4 The centre shall be in charge of continuously supplying the required equipment, such as:
- vehicles
 - equipment for the slaughter (electric shockers, fixed ammunition stun pistols, etc.);
 - earth-moving machinery;

- cleaning and disinfection equipment.

4.5 The duties and powers of the LDCC shall include:

- maintaining an adequate level of preparedness and awareness of the disease within its territory
 - gathering all data related to the current state of animal health within its territory;
 - campaigns aimed at increasing the awareness of the diseases;
 - campaigns aimed at enhancing the preparedness for an eventual outbreak;
 - liaising with regional diagnostic laboratories for the dispatch of samples, etc.
 - maintaining contacts with local municipal authorities (e.g., local police), sub-contractors, agricultural and trade organisations, markets, slaughterhouses and animal waste disposal facilities;
 - keeping an inventory of all equipment needed to control an outbreak of the disease.
- Supervising and implementing local measures to control an outbreak of CSF.
 - Performing preliminary examinations in co-operation with the team of swine fever experts and keeping close contacts with the NDCC to ensure the dispatch of samples to the diagnostic laboratory (CVI).
 - Declaring infection or suspected infection on a holding and banning all traffic to and from any such holdings.
 - Taking census of all pigs in the holding and assessing the number of clinically ill and healthy animals.
 - Disinfection of infected holdings.
 - Implementing surveillance measures at infected holdings, and organising the appraisal of pigs slaughtered and those having come into contact with infected ones; the slaughter of pigs and disposal of carcasses; the cleaning, disinfection and repopulation of the holding.
 - Lifting the restrictions imposed on a holding
 - Organising the tracing of all holdings in connection with infected ones, regular visits to holdings within the area of the official surveillance zone and the protection zone in order to perform clinical evaluations, taking samples which are to be sent to diagnostic laboratories (local or central) and vaccination campaigns.

- Assisting the District Chief Veterinarian in defining the limits of community restriction zones and protection zones.
- Informing the NDCC, the agricultural and trade organisations of local municipal authorities, veterinarians, farmers, etc. of the situation.
- Informing local news bodies of the outbreak of the epizootic and of technical affairs related to the control of the outbreak.

4.6 The duties of various local authorities in case of an outbreak of CSF:

- the police — assisting in ensuring the safety of infected holdings and in movement restrictions (including the placement of signs)
- local municipal authorities — local or regional prohibition of markets and closure of slaughterhouses.

The LDCC shall be in charge of the local co-ordination of all activities.

4.7 The regular staff of LDCCs shall consist of the following:

- 2 veterinarians
- 4 assistants for field work
- 2 or 3 assistants for office work

The head of the centre shall be a veterinarian designated by the director of the Station. In case of an outbreak, the head of the centre can request further personnel through the NDCC. One member of the staff shall always be on duty (24 hours a day).

4.8 The NDCC shall maintain contacts with and assist the team of CSF experts in the eradication of the disease.

Chapter 5

TEAM OF EXPERTS

5.1 The members of the team of experts shall be veterinarians with adequate proficiency and experience in the field of preventing and controlling CSF.

The Station shall forward the list of these veterinarians (at least two persons in each county) to the NDCC.

- 5.2 In case of an outbreak, the team of experts shall be notified by the NDCC, and the NDCC shall ensure their immediate transportation to the site of the outbreak. The primary duty of the team is to prepare a report for the National and Local Disease Control Centres, and for the NCV. The team will also assist with advice related to the process of disinfection and the disposal of animal carcasses.
- 5.3 The report on the primary outbreak of the epizootic shall include inter alia the following:
- the situation at the infected holding
 - the number and species of susceptible and other animals
 - method of breeding
 - the number of animals showing clinical symptoms of the disease
 - the size and location of the holding and its relationship with other holdings, public roads, etc.
 - recent transport of animals and staff to and from the holding.
- 5.4 Based on the above information, the team shall advise the National and Local Disease Control Centres and the NCV regarding the following issues:
- the probable source of the infection
 - the probable duration of the presence of the infection at the holding
 - other holdings most susceptible to infection
 - an epizootiological enquiry and other measures aimed at preventing the spread of the disease.
- 5.5 The composition of the team may vary, but will probably comprise the following members:
- Its head is a veterinarian designated by the NDCC.
 - 1 or 2 veterinarians with degrees in epidemiology
 - one member of the staff of the CVI
 - technical assistance personnel.
- 5.6 The team shall be supplied with information, telecommunications equipment and adequate supplies to be able to take samples from 250 pigs.

- 5.7 The experts shall organise training courses in accordance with the directives of the NDCC.

Chapter 6

PERSONNEL REQUIRED IN CASE OF AN EPIDEMIC

- 6.1 The National Disease Control Centre shall keep a list of persons who are available for service in case of an CSF outbreak. These lists are compiled for each county. Annex V contains a list of the personnel, persons trained or experienced in the control of swine fever, and people with foreign language skills.

- 6.2 The NDCC has reached an agreement with the Hungarian Chamber of Veterinarians as to the conditions of employing private veterinarians to assist in the control and eradication of CSF.

The Hungarian Chamber of Veterinarians registers all practising veterinarians.

- 6.3 The enrolment of technical and administrative personnel shall be the joint duty of the NDCC and the LDCC.

- 6.4 National Disease Control Centre (NDCC)

The veterinarian heading the National Disease Control Centre shall be in charge of veterinarians and other personnel trained for epidemic-related emergencies (see Chapter 11).

- 6.5 Local Disease Control Centre (LDCC)

The staff of the LCCU shall include the following:

- A veterinarian appointed by the director of the Station
- Veterinarians trained in:
 - Diagnosis of SF
 - Slaughter of animals at infected or possible infected holdings, disinfection and other procedures
 - traffic control and implementing other measures.
- Assistants, trained in:
 - procedures performed on infected or suspect holdings

- restriction of movement and other measures.
- Training courses shall be held regularly to keep the skills of the staff up-to-date.

6.6 Team of Experts

Chapter 5 contains a description of the composition and scope of activities of the team(s) of experts.

Delegated members of the team of experts shall regularly attend intensive courses on the epizootics, diagnosis and the control measures of swine fever and also attend international further training courses (see Chapter 11).

- 6.7 Trained personnel shall be available immediately in adequate numbers for the control of up to ten outbreaks, and to implement the control measures, including screening in a community restriction zone with a diameter of at least 3 km around the infected location, and the monitoring of the possible spread of the epizootic.

Chapter 7

PROVISION OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED IN CASE OF AN EPIDEMIC THREAT

- 7.1 Metal containers containing all equipment necessary for taking samples at infected holdings shall be kept at each County Veterinary Station (CVS) in order to ensure prompt and effective action.
- Adequate supplies of material for the control of a maximum of 10 outbreaks of CSF and the implementation of the required measures shall also be stored at the station.
- 7.2 Based on agreements in force the veterinarian heading the LDCC may use vehicles, excavators, shovels, earth-moving machinery and combustibles at any time.
- 7.3 Adequate office equipment and supplies shall be available or purchased promptly in case a LDCC is to be set up outside the premises of the County Veterinary Station.

Chapter 8

DIRECTIVES FOR THE CONTROL OF CSF EPIDEMICS

- 8.1 The entire scope of the directives aimed at controlling a CSF outbreak is contained in the Service Regulations attached as Appendix III.

Chapter 9

DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

- 9.1 In accordance with the Act and this Decree, the diagnosis of CSF falls within the competence of the Central Veterinary Institute (CVI) and the Institute for the Control of Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feedingstuffs (ICVVDF).

(Name and address in Annex IV.)

If deemed necessary, the Central Veterinary Institute shall forward samples to the Institute for the Control of Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feedingstuffs for the experimental infection of laboratory animals.

The CVI and the ICVVDF shall always be ready to receive samples sent for CSF diagnosis, and possess all the equipment and skills required by international regulations for the diagnosis of CSF. The tests shall be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the OIE Manual for Diagnostic Methods and Vaccine Standards.

The CVI shall ensure that all material received is promptly tested for CSF.

The CVI and the ICVVDF are National Reference Laboratories approved by the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

There shall be direct communication between the NCV and the CVI. The chief veterinarians of the Disease Control Centres shall have immediate and continuous access to information pertinent to laboratory tests on CSF, the results of such tests and the expertise of the laboratory staff.

One member of the CVI, who is trained in CSF, shall be an appointed member of the CSF team of experts.

- 9.2 The Regional Veterinary Institutes shall not be involved in the diagnosis of CSF. All samples for the diagnosis of the disease shall be sent to the CVI.

If deemed necessary, pathologic examinations, preparations of serologic samples and ELISA tests can be performed at the Regional Veterinary Institutes under the supervision of the Central Veterinary Institute (CVI) — an approved National Reference Laboratory for the diagnosis of CSF.

- 9.3 The procedure for co-operation between the CVI and the Regional Veterinary Institutes shall be set forth in writing.

There are also regulations in force governing the transport of samples to diagnostic laboratories for CSF diagnosis (see Appendix III).

Chapter 10

EMERGENCY VACCINATION PLAN

- 10.1 If there is a danger of the spread of the confirmed CSF epizootic, emergency vaccines can be used as a measure to control the disease.
- 10.2 All decisions of the Ministry of Agriculture (the NCV) concerning the use of vaccines against CSF are based on a plan.
- 10.3 The emergent vaccination plan sets forth the procedure of vaccinating all pigs against CSF in a demarcated area.

The following shall be taken into consideration:

- the epizootic requiring emergency vaccination,
- the extent of the geographical area where vaccines are to be administered,
- the estimated number and type of pigs to be vaccinated,
- the vaccine,
- the duration of the plan,
- marking and registry of the vaccinated animals,
- measures regulating the transport of the pigs and products produced from such pigs,
- other aspects of the emergency situation.

- 10.4 The reserves of CSF vaccines stored in a way that they are immediately useable (Annex VI) shall be distributed in a way that refrigeration is ensured in accordance with the provisions of the European Pharmacopoeia.

The reserves shall be stored by the Institute for the Control of Veterinary Vaccines, Drugs and Feedingstuffs. A registry of the private companies acting as suppliers of the vaccination equipment shall be compiled (NDCC).

- 10.5 Personnel available for the implementation of the emergency vaccination campaign shall also be registered (NDCC).

- 10.6 The emergency vaccination constitutes a part of the Service Regulations.

Chapter 11

TRAINING

- 11.1 The training program shall be performed at two levels, taking into consideration the experience and duties of the staff:

- training of the team(s) of experts and certain members of the staff of the NDCC
- training of other staff members.

- 11.2 Training of the team(s) of experts and certain members of the staff of the NDCC

- all members of the staff shall convene four times annually to prepare for their duties in controlling an eventual outbreak of CSF in accordance with the relevant Service Regulations.
- two members of the staff shall participate in the annual training course organised by, or on behalf of the European Commission. The training course shall cover inter alia clinical diagnosis, epizootiological enquiry, monitoring and tracking the spread of an epizootic, disinfection and disposal, and modelling an outbreak.

- 11.3 Training of other staff members

Central or local training courses shall be held regularly for all veterinarians and other assistant personnel of the staff involved in controlling an outbreak of CSF.

The training shall be held by the team of experts, with the assistance of other individuals with expertise in controlling an outbreak of CSF. The training program shall include:

- diagnosis of CSF,
- procedures to follow at infected holdings, within the community restriction zone and the protection zone,
- procedures to follow at the National and Local Disease Control Centres,
- field training and registry,
- reporting and public information procedures,
- etc.

In addition to CSF the training may also cover other diseases on list A of the OIE.

- 11.4 Recapitulation training shall be organised nationally and locally to maintain the skills necessary for controlling SF.

Chapter 12

INFORMING THE PUBLIC; DISEASE AWARENESS

- 12.1 Special emphasis shall be accorded to the prevention and control of diseases on list A of the OIE, through:
- the curricula of the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences at the Szent István University, the University of Agricultural Sciences and the Colleges and Schools of Agriculture,
 - Scientific publication for veterinarians,
 - Articles in publications for farmers,
 - Information received from the EU, OIE, FAO, etc. shall be transmitted to the Animal Health and Food Control Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the County Veterinary Stations, the Central and Local Veterinary Institutes, etc.,
 - Leaflets and brochures concerning diseases on list A of the OIE, particularly the prevention and control of CSF, shall be compiled and distributed,
 - Diseases on list A of the OIE should figure regularly on the agendas of meetings, conferences and functions of the veterinarian and agrarian community, using various forms of media.
- 12.2 The aim of all of the activities mentioned in the above paragraph is to inform people of the current situation and the dangers of introducing the diseases on list A of the OIE. The

prompt reporting of all suspected infectious animal diseases and prompt and effective actions taken to control these diseases shall be for the benefit of the entire nation.

ANNEXES

Annex I
NATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL CENTRE

National Disease Control Centre (NDCC)

1149 Budapest

Tábornok u. 2.

Annex II
LOCAL VETERINARY CENTRES

Counties of the Republic of Hungary (map)

4.1 List of County Veterinary Stations (20)

1. Baranya Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
7604 Pécs, Pf. 67.
Tel.: (72) 512710
Fax: (72) 512725
2. Bács-Kiskun Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
6001 Kecskemét, Pf. 155.
Tel.: (76) 487051
Fax: (76) 328088
3. Békés Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
5601 Békéscsaba, Pf. 24.
Tel.: (66) 453553
Fax: (66) 441729
4. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
3501 Miskolc, Pf. 62.
Tel.: (46) 342286
Fax: (46) 342023
5. Csongrád Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
6701 Szeged, Pf. 446.
Tel.: (62) 314955
Fax: (62) 324183
6. Fejér Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
8001 Székesfehérvár, Pf. 33.
Tel.: (22) 313571
Fax: (22) 315460
7. Győr-Moson-Sopron Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
9002 Győr, Pf. 76
Tel.: (96) 418811
Fax: (96) 418832
8. Hajdú-Bihar Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás

4002 Debrecen, Pf. 137.

Tel.: (52) 437349

Fax: (52) 442841

9. Heves Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
Eger, Pf. 132.
Tel.: (36) 312388
Fax: (36) 312993
10. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
5001 Szolnok, Pf. 16.
Tel.: (56) 424744
Fax: (56) 429745
11. Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
2801 Tatabánya, Pf. 1222.
Tel.: (34) 316857
Fax: (34) 316182
12. Nógrád Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
3101 Salgótarján, Pf. 196.
Tel.: (32) 441388
Fax: (32) 440890
13. Pest Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
2101 Gödöllő, Pf. 98.
Tel.: (28) 420284
Fax: (28) 410044
14. Somogy Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
7401 Kaposvár, Pf. 126.
Tel.: (82) 311311
Fax: (82) 312357
15. Szabolcs-Szatmár Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
4401 Nyíregyháza, Pf. 144.
Tel.: (42) 451200

Fax: (42) 512211

16. Tolna Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
7101 Szekszárd, Pf. 105.
Tel.: (74) 415422
Fax: (74) 312423
17. Békés Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
9700 Békéscsaba, Pf. Zanati u. 3.
Tel.: (94) 313156
Fax: (94) 327852
18. Veszprém Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
8201 Veszprém, Pf. 126.
Tel.: (72) 512 710
Fax: (72) 512 725
19. Zala Megyei Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
8901 Zalaegerszeg, Pf. 224.
Tel.: (92) 314351
Fax: (92) 311354
20. Budapesti Állat-egészségügyi és Élelmiszer-ellenőrző Állomás
1389 Budapest, Pf. 110.
Tel.: (1) 329-7017
Fax: (1) 140-9394